

Cervical cancer is the number one cancer killer of women in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), with roughly 100,000 women diagnosed annually; of these women, about 62% will die from the disease. Women living with HIV (WLHIV) are up to five times more likely to develop persistent precancerous lesions and progress to cervical cancer, often with more aggressive form and higher mortality.

Launched in May 2018 to address this challenge, Go Further is an innovative public-private partnership between the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the George W. Bush Institute, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), and Merck. The partnership collaborates closely with governments to strategize on ways to provide services for women from prevention through the cancer journey. Go Further began working in eight countries (Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe), and will expand services to four additional countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda) in fiscal year (FY) 2021. The objectives are to screen all WLHIV on ART between the ages of 25 and 49 for cervical cancer, and to treat pre-invasive cervical cancer lesions to prevent progression to cervical cancer.

## Mozambique Program Highlights

Mozambique	Funding Amount	WLHIV on Treatment*	Cervical Cancer Screening Target
FY19	\$5,700,000	541,539	63,333
FY20	\$5,026,819	458,380	210,993
FY21	\$5,500,000	489,569	273,712

\* For FY19, this is the number of women aged 30+ estimated to be on treatment; otherwise, this is women aged 25-49 on treatment at the end of FYs 18 and 19, respectively.  
(Source: PEPFAR Panorama Spotlight)

## Country Context

Total Population  
(July 2020 est.)  
(World Factbook)

**30,098,197**

Women Aged 15-49  
HIV Prevalence Rate  
(UNAIDS 2019)

**15.1%**

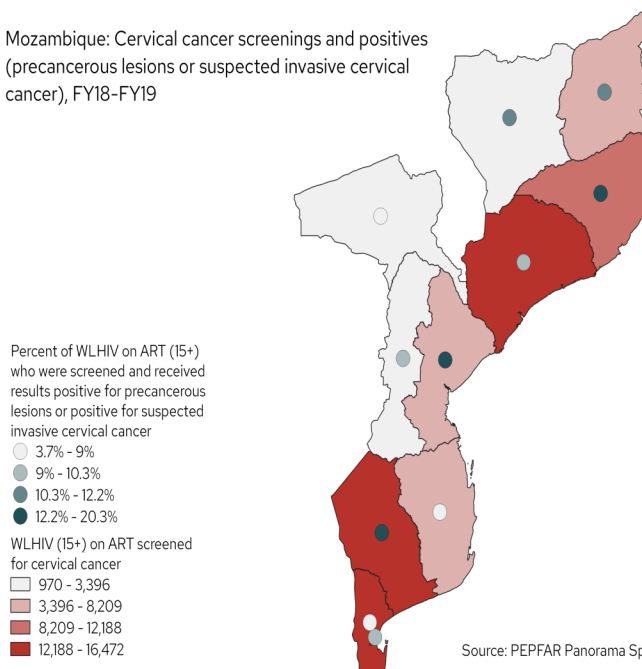
Age-standardized  
Incidence Rate (per 100,000) of  
Cervical Cancer Cases  
Attributable to HPV  
(Estimates for 2018)  
(HPV Information Center)

**42.8**

Total # of Women  
(All Ages) On ART  
(PEPFAR, FY20 Q2)

**863,975**

Mozambique: Cervical cancer screenings and positives  
(precancerous lesions or suspected invasive cervical cancer), FY18-FY19



Source: PEPFAR Panorama Spotlight, data.pepfar.gov

## RESULTS SUMMARY

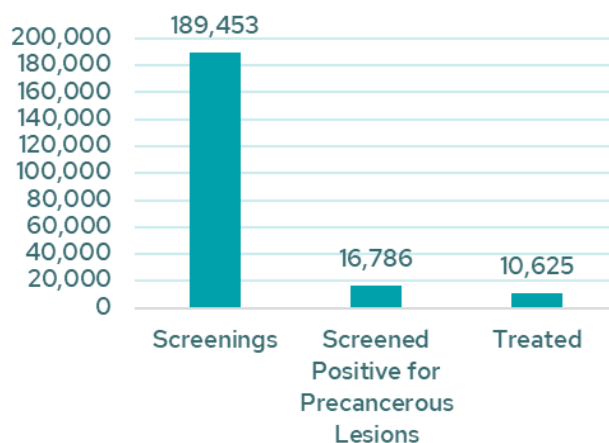
- ◆ In FY20: 101,042 screenings were done, representing 48% of the FY20 target, and 65% of women who screened positive for precancerous lesions were treated.
- ◆ Since FY18: 2,059 women have screened positive for suspected invasive cervical cancer. Of the 189,453 screenings, 187,228 (98.8%) were first time screenings, 553 (0.3%) were follow-up screenings, and 1,672 (0.9%) were re-screens.

## Strategic Direction for FY21

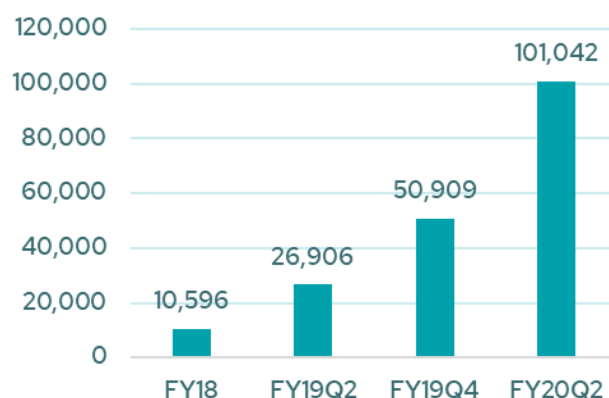
- ◆ In FY21, PEPFAR will invest a total of \$5.5M to deepen its support for cervical cancer programming in Mozambique. The FY21 cervical cancer investment will focus on direct support to the Ministry of Health's (MISAU) national cervical cancer program for policy development and supervision, infrastructure, commodities, direct service provision and supplies for pathology laboratories to enable cancer diagnosis.
- ◆ With PEPFAR funds, clinical implementing partners will invest in essential infrastructure and commodities for cervical cancer prevention (CECAP) and support personnel providing CECAP services as well as relevant technical assistance and supervision. In FY21, LEEP access will expand from 10 to 19 sites nationally with PEPFAR support.



## Cervical Cancer Cascade



## # of Cervical Cancer Screenings



## Implementing Partners (FY20)

- ◆ Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York
- ◆ Fundação Ariel Contra o SIDA Pediátrico
- ◆ Center for Collaboration in Health
- ◆ Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation
- ◆ Vanderbilt University Medical Center
- ◆ Abt Associates Inc.
- ◆ Jhpiego